

McGill vs. Loyola
Monday Night.
All Up!

McGill Daily

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Monday Night.
All Up!

VOL. VII, No. 97.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1918.

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LECTURE BY CAPT. DUTHOIT AT THE R.V.C.

Sir Alexandre Lacoste Introduces
Speaker.

FRENCH SPIRIT UNBROKEN.

Captain Tells of Experiences with
his Regiment Around Verdun
and the Aisne.

Under the auspices of the Faculty
of Law, a lecture by Capt. Duthoit
was given last evening in the R.V.C.
Dean Lee expressed the gratitude of
the Faculty to Capt. Duthoit for his
kindness in consenting to address the
students of McGill, and he regretted
that Principal Peterson and several
members of the Faculty were unable
to be present. The Honorable Sir
Alexandre Lacoste introduced the
speaker of the evening.

Capt. Duthoit expressed his pleas-
ure in addressing the students of Mc-
Gill. It is four years, he said, since
the civilization of the world rose
against a common enemy. France, as
well as Britain, was not prepared for
war, nevertheless it rose as one man,
and in two or three days, in spite
of the unexpectedness of the order
of mobilization, an army of 4,000,000
was raised and equipped. The old
idea of human brotherhood became
dominant, everyone gave what little
he had to assist in the preparation
for defence. Even men exempt from
military service were eager to join
the colours, each one seeking for the
difficult and dangerous positions to
release others. The women made ev-
ery sacrifice in their power in order
to leave men free to serve their
country.

The captain and his men received
their baptism of fire at Neuport,
where, in quiet intervals, they could
hear the guns of the British fleet
bombarding Ostend and Zeebrugge.
His company enjoyed a few days of
rest and civilized life before being
moved to Verdun, which had become
the critical point.

This was the spot at which it was
absolutely necessary to keep the Ger-
mans back, and a few kilometres lost
or gained meant much to the Allied
armies. The "territorial" men be-
tween thirty-eight and fifty, had for
their task the building of trenches
and defences, and the bringing of
ammunition and supplies to the ac-
tive army, whom they served during
the night, returning to their dug-outs
during the day. Each soldier was in-
spired by his motto, "Ils ne passeront
pas." The railway tunnel of Tavan-
nes was in the neighbourhood of the
German lines. The men living here
day and night suffered greatly from
thirst, till someone thought of collect-
ing in bottles the drops of water fall-
ing from the roof of the tunnel. Af-
ter four months in this sector, a third
of the men were killed, and many were
ill, so that they had to be sent for
a month's rest to a little Flanders
village. Then the regiment was sent
to reinforce the offensive of the Aisne,
very carefully prepared, but the Ger-
mans refused battle, and abandoned
their position. The reconquered ter-
ritory was a scene of absolute desola-
tion, what had not been destroyed
by shell-fire had been burnt or cut
down by the Germans, most system-
atically.

Now that the Germans had been
driven back from the Aisne, his reg-
iment turned to the quieter sector of
Alsace, that country which, in spite
of all attempts of Germanization, had
remained faithful to the land of its
forefathers. Listening posts were
established, and much information was
gathered. It was at this time that
the captain left the front for a while,
after having spent more than three
years in the service of his country.

The French army will stand with
the Allies till a complete victory is
assured.

The Honourable Sir Alexandre La-
coste thanked the speaker, and called
upon M. Falve Surveyer, who ex-
pressed his appreciation of the sim-
ple and intimate sketch of the sol-
diers' lives and deeds in the trenches,
mentioning the fact that on the spot
where the captain was now standing,
had been held only a few days before
a service for a McGill professor who
had died in Flanders.

Dean Moysse, in seconding the words
of M. Falve Surveyer, called atten-
tion to the fact that on that same
platform many students of McGill had
received their degrees who had left
that place to fight and die in Fland-
ers, from which country the captain
himself comes to speak to the stu-
dents.

No sweets except chewing gum will
be used by the girls of California
University until the war is over, ac-
cording to a pledge signed by a ma-
jority of them.

WHAT'S ON.

TO-DAY.

5.00 p.m.—Physical Society, in the
Physics Building.
7.30 p.m.—Meeting of Students'
Council.
8.00 p.m.—Cercle Francais at the
Strathcona Hall.
8.00 p.m.—Medical Society meet-
ing.

COMING.

Feb. 9.—Arts basketball practice
6.30—7.30.
Feb. 11.—McGill-Loyola game.
Feb. 11.—Philosophical Society meet-
ing at Strathcona Hall.
Feb. 12.—Meeting of R. V. C. Par-
tials.
Feb. 12.—Rev. Geo. Adam on "With
Harry Lauder at the Front."
Feb. 12.—First Inter-Faculty bas-
ketball game, Medicine vs. Theology.
Feb. 15.—Y.M.C.A. - Y.W.C.A.
Skating Party.
Feb. 21.—Patriotic Dance at High
School.
Feb. 22.—Dr. Grenfell addresses Can-
adian Club at Union.

McGILL WILL MEET LOYOLA MONDAY NIGHT

Will be the Game Upon Which
McGill's Chances for Cham-
pionship Will Depend.

On Monday night McGill faces the
hardest game of the season, when in
their schedule fixture in the City
League, the team meets Loyola.

The rivalry between these two
teams has been continued for two
seasons now, for after playing neck
and neck all last year, McGill were
rubbed of the championship by their
defeat at the hands of the 244th Bat-
talion, in the last game of the sea-
son. The record of league games be-
tween the two clubs to date makes
nightly interesting reading. Last
season each club won one game by
the same score, three to two, while
in the first clash this season McGill
emerged on the long end of a four to
three score, so that each game has
been won by the close margin of one
goal. Of the three league fixtures in
the two years, McGill has won two
and scored nine goals against Loy-
ola's one win and eight goals.

Ve Heney realizes fully that the
boys will have to put up just a little
bit better game than they have ever
played before, and last evening at
practice certainly did not spare the
boys. The team will hold an extra
practice on Saturday evening at the
Victoria Rink, and it is very certain
that the squad will step on the ice
in the very best of condition. An
invitation was received from Boston
to play a return game against the
Navy team, but the members of the
team turned it down, owing to the
importance of Monday's game. For
this action they deserve the highest
credit.

It is most essential that the team
does not suffer from inadequate sup-
port, and if the undergraduate body
want to see a championship come to
McGill, it is up to them to do their
share. The members of the team are
going their part, and their part con-
sists of a great deal more than the
average student realizes. For in-
stance, this week, with an extra prac-
tice necessitates them devoting three
nights to hockey. The members of
the student body, in supporting them,
are only asked to give up one night,
and that really to an evening's en-
joyment.

In order that every encouragement
may be given the students to attend,
arrangements have been made for
tickets for the game to be on sale at
the Union. The price of the tickets
is 35 cents, which includes war tax.
Get out in a body on Monday;
show the team you are behind them,
and make it a preparation for the big
parade to the Laval game.

11 OZ. OF BREAD FOR FRENCH DAILY.

PARIS.—A bread ration of 300
grammes (slightly less than 11 oz.
per day per person was approved by
the Chamber of Deputies by a vote
of 385 to 92, after an interpellation by
the Socialists who held that the quan-
tity is insufficient for a labourer.

Victor Boret, Minister of Provisions,
explained that the present bread
cards were provisional, and that
through the efforts of the agricul-
tural commissioners the grain pro-
duction will be increased.

On account of the failure of the
students to support the Daily Ne-
braskan, a plan is on foot to cut down
the number of issues to four each
week.

The University of Illinois will
shortly unfurl its service flag. It is
to be 20 x 30 feet, and the centre
will be marked with the number of
men in the service. The pole from
which it is hung will have the exact
list of men posted upon it.

INTERESTING LETTER RECD. FROM FRONT

Tells of Trials and Joys of Army
Life.

"MUD IS AWFUL."

Says Most Noticeable Thing at
Front is the General
Cheeriness.

The following interesting letter from
the front has been recently received
by a member of the Royal Victoria
College, who has been kind enough to
permit its publication.

France,
Dec. 6, 1917.

Dear —, I have at last arrived at
my battalion. Since last writing you
I have been all over the section of
France behind our lines, in about 20
different towns or villages. First of
all at 5.45 a.m., we were chased out
of our nice damp tent, so that our
batman could pack and get our rolls
ready in the orderly room. We march-
ed the men down to the troop train,
box cars for the men, and third-class
cars for the officers. Most of the of-
ficers' cars had only window open-
ings, as the glass was broken; no
heat whatever, and plenty of cold
and rain. After about 5 hours' travel
we reached our destination. On
the way up we saw a tank park, with
about 10 tanks; some of them looked
as if they were in for repairs.

We carried our lunch in a cloth
sack, and ate it "en route." On ar-
rival we counted our men and turned
them over, hiked to report, and then
to find the mess. Later we were
given our billets. Mine was a farm
house, and on entering I was greeted
by much odour and innumerable
youngsters, who appeared from un-
der the table and behind the stove,
like rabbits. I got to my room some-
how, in which was a double bed about
four feet thick. We were up under
the stars all right. Later I went
down stairs and made the acquaint-
ance of two very dirty children. Mad-
ame had to give me some coffee, and
I became inspired and began to talk
French.

In the morning we were ordered to
report to our divisional wing, a mere
sixteen miles away, via route march.
We were unlucky in only getting a
lift for 5 miles. I was carrying a
heavy haversack, respirator, steel
helmet and waterbottle; however, we
eventually arrived at 5.15 p.m., only
to find that our sector had moved
out four hours earlier, and we were
about as welcome as a skunk at a
garden party. Our greeting was,
"Have you had lunch?" "Yes," we
replied. "That's good, for we've no-
thing for you, and no quarters; you
had better go on to your own bunch." This we declined to do, as it was dark
at four, and there were 10 miles more
to go. We spent the night in one
of the men's huts on the soft and
comfortable floor. We had a stove
till we went for our kits, but when we
had found that they had been sent
away, and returned again, we also
found that someone had pinched our
stove.

Next morning we resumed our hike,
and fortunately got a ride all the
way in an ambulance. It was a good
trip, and very interesting, as we
passed through some reconquered ter-
ritory. It is only a series of holes and
trenches now, with piles of bricks
where houses once stood, and stumps
where trees once grew.

After reporting we found a scar-
city of billets, so we put up in the
mess. I was foreman of a street
cleaning crew, and we made quite a
fine job. All the water was draining
off nicely when I noticed a regular
Niagara coming down. On investiga-
tion it was caused by the "madames"
dumping out the water on to the
street, and also the kitchen cleanings.
Their habits are not pleasant in this
respect.

We paid a short visit to the first
town I have seen that resembles civil-
ization, and I had a bath, with lots of
water, and later some champagne.
Then we again received moving or-
ders. Our present quarters are a
hut with no fuel except what the bat-
man can steal. We sleep, eat and do
our business therein. I sleep on the
floor, as there are not enough cots,
and I lost the toss.

We move again soon into rest bil-
lets, which sure is some luck for me,
as I can then get acquainted with
my men, and learn some of the ne-
cessary education for the line. Mud
is awful, it gets into everything. It
is liquid in form, and you wade in it
continually, for few places have such
inconveniences as sidewalks. The most
noticeable thing here is the general
cheeriness. The men are wonderful
when you consider that they have to
live in haylofts, sleep in their clothes,
and have a hard time keeping warm.

PITTSBURGH: The hockey team
representing the Pittsburgh Athletic
Association, composed mostly of Can-
adians, defeated the Dartmouth Col-
lege seven 8-0.



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McGill Daily

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1918.

LOOKING FORWARD.

"I cannot apply myself to such little things as college studies in these days of national peril."

This remark from a fellow student made us wonder if, as students, we really have the proper viewpoint. Under no circumstances would we, in the slightest degree, say aught to detract from the glory of the man whose patriotism has brought him within gunshot of the Huns. He has answered the call in a manner that appeared to him as his duty.

But, need we say it again, the soldier must be clothed and fed. Not only this, he must be furnished with the machinery and implements of war. This necessitates a huge army of workers, not alone to replace those men who have gone, but to man the new industries on the existence of which depends our successful prosecution of the war, and our fate as a nation. Under these circumstances, should the men wielding the hammer, or setting the lathe, find his work irksome merely because it is less spectacular than firing a gun? That would be patriotism of a very low order; nay, it would be rank egotism, for it would be valuing the glamour of battle, and the shallow joy of popular approbation, higher than the opportunity for service.

The war has already resulted in industrial and financial problems of a magnitude never before conceived of. These problems are growing in number and importance with the passing of every day. The longer the war lasts, the more insistent they will become. Their solution will depend upon the students of to-day—the citizens of to-morrow.

If ever there was a call for men who can make successful captains of industry, who can skillfully mould public opinion, and men who are capable of leading men, that call will, after the termination of this war, go forth with the voice of thunder. Already there is a crying need for men technically trained. Already the government is looking everywhere for persons qualified to fill executive positions. With the return of the Tommies and the consequent readjustment of labor, and with the reorganization of industries which a cessation of hostilities at any time must necessitate, the need for such men must be, at least temporarily, multiplied manifold.

With all this in view, are studies justly deserving of being called "little things," and are college courses trivial? Is not to-day, of all days, one for earnest preparation, and for intense application? Right now is the time to decide. Either our work in the college is well worth doing, and worth doing well; or—we have no business being here at all.—Adapted from the Minnesota Daily.

R. V. C. NOTES.

LOST.

A Waterman's self-filling fountain pen, between the Redpath Library and the Arts Building. Finder please return to the Janitor of the Arts Building, or to R. V. C.

RED CROSS.

Attention! Bargains! Big reduction on all sorts of books. Kill two birds with one stone—secure good books and help the Red Cross. For a sample in the English department, see those in the Common Room. For those in French, German and Latin, ask any of the Red Cross Committee—they will be glad to show you.

IMPRESSIONS OF MOSCOW.

Charming, for all its strangeness, when seen at night, or from a distance, Moscow is without charm, in spite of its strangeness, when seen clearly and by day. Built like Rome, on seven hills, it radiates outwards, circle beyond circle, from the central height of the Kremlin; the old, or "Chinese town," heaped within its white wall, cut off sharply from the "white town" of shops, and public buildings and large houses, which dwindle into the first ring of dusty boulevards; and from this the "earth-town" stretches to the outer ring of boulevards; and then the suburbs begin, vague, interminable and seemingly long before they have reached the ramparts, which close in the thirty-six miles of the city's circumference, to have passed into the open country. Like everything else in Russia, it is by its size that it first impresses you. Its seven hills have done something to leave more than usual of the open air about it, in wide, windless spaces, brooded over by the wings of immovable pigeons. Everywhere on vast, unpaved squares, surrounded by a

rope of twisted wire, stretched from post to post, or by temporary wooden railings, propped up at vague intervals. Across the river by the bridge which lies between the Kremlin and the Church of the Saviour, everywhere you will find trees and water and width, the fields, even, of a real country. The markets, which on so many days of the week covered with stalls and stacked carts and heaped baskets, the vacant squares, and open places of boulevards, are like village markets; and the people themselves, with their red shirts and top boots, have the air of people who till the soil. Set in such a frame, itself at all points so strange in shape and colour, the Kremlin and the churches, with their glittering domes, on which the symbolical Russian Cross, has made a footstool of the crescent, are but the last in a series of shocks with which the inexhaustible city greets one. All Moscow is distorted by eccentricity; the hand of a madman is visibly upon it. Not only the architect, but, I doubt not, the incalculable brain of Ivan the Terrible, gave its insane discordance to the Church of Vasily Blazhenny, with its rapt disquieting roof, a dancing serpent whirled at last into fixity. The Kremlin is like the evocation of an Arabian sorcerer, called upon out of the mists and snows of the north; and the bells hung in these pagoda-like belfries seem to swing there in a last paradox, as if to drive away the very demons that have fixed them in mid-air.

Statistics recently compiled show that nearly half of the students at New England have taken up some kind of war service.

A student of DePaul University has devised the novel plan of buying and selling dogs to pay his college expenses.

WINTER SPORTS PREDOMINATE OVER ALL OTHER FORMS OF ACTIVITY AT MACDONALD DURING LAST WEEK

Next Week Promises to be a Week of Weeks — Medicine '20 (McGill) Defeated the Macdonald College Aggregation to the Tune of 4-2 in Exhibition Game Last Saturday Afternoon — Old Girls Defeated the Present Macdonald College Ladies' Basketball Team — Housekeepers and Schoolma'ams Clash in Hockey Fixture, Which Results in a Victory for the Latter.

Macdonald College has been the scene of considerable activity this past week. Our numbers have been increased owing to the arrival of the Elementary Teachers, who intend to remain with us for the remainder of the college year. The Horticulture Short Course, covering a period of one week, began on Monday morning. The attendance this year is a record one, by far exceeding that of any previous year. The girls played a basketball game in Montreal with the Old Girls. They also played several inter-faculty school (Science and Teachers) games. Two snowshoe jumps were held. A hockey match was played between the college team and that of Medicine '20 of McGill. Skating during the past week has been slightly hindered, owing to adverse climatic conditions, and also because of the numerous other activities which were going on. Nevertheless this branch of outdoor sport has not been entirely neglected. We have had several evenings of swell skating.

The coming week promises to be a "week of weeks." On Thursday, February 7, a friendly basketball game will be played between the college team and a team from Ottawa College. Our team will be sadly handicapped owing to the absence of one of our crack defence players. Nevertheless we expect to give the visitors "a good run for their money." The annual C. O. T. C. outing will be held this coming Saturday afternoon. Defence, advance guard, and picketing schemes will be dealt with. The members of the "A" certificate class will be put in full charge of these operations. We are looking forward to this event, not only as an interesting happening, but also as an instructive one. Section A of the Model Class, of the School for Teachers, has arranged a snowshoe tramp, which is to be held this Saturday evening. This is the first of a series of similar events given to the Aggies by the members of the other schools of the college. The Sophomore-Freshman Debate has been arranged for the 14th of this month. The topic for debate is: "Resolved: 'That all Canadian Railways be owned and operated by the Dominion Government.'" The debaters chosen are Messrs. Maw and Hay for the Sophomores, and Hetherington and McCarthy for the Freshmen. The affirmative will be upheld by the Freshmen and the negative by the Sophomores.

Medicine '20 (McGill) vs. Macdonald. The Macdonald hockey team added another defeat to their string, on February 2nd, when McGill won by the score of 4-2.

Macdonald started off with a rush in the first period, which made things look bright for a win, but evidently luck was not with them. Two minutes after play began Bolly made the first goal for Macdonald, after carrying the puck from the Macdonald net. At

the face-off, Macdonald secured the puck once more, and tried many times to score, but without success. After five minutes more play McGill of their first goal from a shot which lanced off Ness's skate directly in front of the goal, which made the score one all at the end of the first period.

In the second period play was kept largely at the McGill end, but the Macdonald forwards could not shoot past McCaffery, the McGill goalkeeper. Finally Cassidy carried the puck up the ice and netted McGill's second goal, which was followed shortly afterwards by another for McGill. Bolly secured the puck from the face-off, and quickly netted Macdonald's second goal, just before the whistle blew. Play began to slacken in the last period, but McGill managed to poke another goal in, while Macdonald tried hard in the last few minutes, but could not score.

After the game the teams had supper together in the dining hall, prior to the departure of the visitors on the 6.27 train. Everyone went away well pleased with the outing, and hoped to return for another game in the near future.

A Snowshoe Tramp.

On Saturday, February 2, a very enjoyable evening was spent at the Rev. Mr. McLeod's. There were about 20 young people present. Some of these were members of the Union Church Choir, and the remainder Agricultural students. The evening was spent in snowshoeing, and the putting of refreshments which were served by Mrs. McLeod, after the tramp.

At 7 o'clock a party of 10 couples, with Miss Gibbons and Mr. Gorman as chaperons, left the Manse. After putting on their snowshoes, they proceeded to Morgan's Hill, by way of the college grounds. On the way out a number of fences were encountered. This added to the excitement of the tramp. When they reached the top of the hill, the party started homeward, taking a thrilling slide down the hill on the backs of their snowshoes.

The homeward journey was made quickly, the snowshoers having in mind the refreshments to be served on the return to the Manse. Therefore, in due time, the party reassembled at the Manse, where they partook heartily of the refreshments served. After this a number of the old standby songs were sung. At 8.30 the party broke up, everyone declaring that they had had a splendid time.

The return match in basketball between the Old Girls and the present Macdonald team, was played on Saturday morning, February 2, at Westmount High School. There was only the one match—that being the senior team. As some of the Old Girls on

the junior teams were ill, no junior game was played.

The line-up was as follows:
Mac team. Old Girls.
Miss Amaron .. Miss Cameron (captain.)
Miss Field .. Miss Binning (captain.)
Miss Booth .. Miss Woodhouse
Miss Jacques .. Miss Strickman
Miss Gardner .. Miss Dickson
Miss Fowler .. Miss Reynolds

Both sides were very eager and enthusiastic about winning the game. The score at half-time was 14-11 in favour of the Mac team.

However, in the second half, the Old Girls seemed to get a fresh spurt on, nevertheless the Mac team were still doing their best.

Just then the whistle blew—time's up was heard. The final score of the match was 32-25 in favour of the Old Girls.

Mr. Thompson kindly acted as referee, and Mrs. Thompson as chaperone for the girls.

Teacher-Science Hockey Matches.

Two very interesting hockey matches were played between the Junior and Senior teams of the "Housekeepers" and "Schoolma'ams" on Wednesday, Jan. 31. A record crowd witnessed these matches. The excitement and the yelling was so great that at times the players were almost "bawled up."

In the senior game the Teachers were victorious, the score being 2-0. This game was fast throughout, the teams being evenly matched. The Science girls worked hard, but were not able to net any goals, owing, perhaps to the splendid goalkeeper the Teachers had.

The junior game was not nearly as fast as the senior game, yet it was fairly interesting. Here again the Teachers were victorious, the score being 1-0.

Snowshoe and Sliding Party.

On the occasion of the departure of the graduating members of the Household Science class, which began a year ago, a snowshoe and sliding party was held. Those attending this party were some Household Science students, the Senior Aggies, and some members of the staff. The guests of honour were Miss Hill and Mr. Lods, who acted as chaperones.

The party left the college at about 5 p.m., snowshoeing over to Morgan's Hill, where they arrived at about 5.30. Here, bob-sledding down the rather steep hill took place, until about 6.30 p.m., when everybody was nearly famished. Then began the retreat. Oh, what a time they had! Climbing over hills, down dales, over fences and under fences, in the dark. Every now and again an occasional tumble would start a shriek of laughter from those who were more fortunate and did not fall. At last the party arrived at the Hudson's Bay House, better known as Mrs. Wright's, where they had a "chicken feed."

At about 8 p.m. the march to the residence commenced. This was done in silence, everybody regretting that the party had to break up so soon. Needless to say, they all had "One whale of a Time."

CORNELL ROWING DOUBTFUL.

Coming closely after the announcement that Syracuse was forced to abandon rowing this year because of failure to get coal to keep the gymnasium warm enough to permit the oarsmen to practice on the rowing machines, is an intimation from Ithaca that Cornell will be forced to give up the effort of forming a "Varsity crew." Cornell has been trying to get some definite information from other colleges about their rowing plans, but not one has been able to outline any schedule.

As Cornell will close next Spring one month earlier than usual, the rowing season may be cut down considerably. It was during May and June that Cornell planned to hold its dual regattas. Another reason why the Cornellians may have to give up dual races is that Coach Charles Courtney is not physically able to give the oarsmen the attention he has in the past. Last season the Cornell coach turned over most of the active work with the crews to John Collyer, but Collyer has entered the Government service, and will not be available. This leaves Cornell without an active rowing coach.

The army and navy have taken practically all of the experienced oarsmen at Ithaca, and it would require more coaching than usual to get a "Varsity crew" into shape. As Cornell has made a special effort to continue all intercollegiate competition, there is general regret that rowing cannot be upheld. The only chance for the sport is that one or two colleges agree to row dual races early in the season and that the Ithacans get a graduate coach to help out Courtney.

The decision of a leading competitor like Cornell to give up rowing would have a bad effect on the sport, and the Ithacans in the past are anxiously awaiting the final of the rowing authorities. Cornell has been the most successful of the colleges on the rowing authorities. Cornell has

even for one hour. (Wheat and meat saving recipes by Domestic Science Experts on the staff of the Food Controller's Office.)

NOTICES

STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Students' Council will be held this evening, in the Union, at 7.30 p.m.

At the meeting of the Medical Society to-night, Dr. Scane will address the students on "The Graduating Class," whilst Major Brown will lecture about the "C. A. M. C."

SKATING PARTY.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. will hold a skating party on Friday, Feb. 16th, at 8 p.m., from Strathcona Hall.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The next meeting of the above society will be held on Monday evening, Feb. 11th, at 8.15 p.m., in Strathcona Hall. Mr. B. Benjamin, B.A., will read a paper on New Realism. All students interested are invited to be present.

LOST.

A small sized fountain pen in the New Medical Building. Finder please return to "Curly" Walters, Med. '20.

The regular meeting of University Lodge, A.F. & A.M., called for Saturday night, Feb. 9th, will be purely formal in character, and no work will be done. This is on account of the "heaviest" regulation, in consequence of which the Masonic Temple will be unheated that evening. The hour will be 8.30, and as only such business as is necessary under the by-laws will be transacted, the meeting will be brief.

been the most successful of the colleges on the water, and since the Intercollegiate Regatta was inaugurated on the Hudson in 1895, the crews of Courtney have won thirteen out of twenty-three races. Cornell won the regatta in 1915.



The Royal Military College of Canada.

THESE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instructions in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

While the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor, or to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras, is about \$1,000. The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in June of each year at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Military Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

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SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.

At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Daily is not responsible for the sentiments of letters published in the correspondence columns. Signed communications from graduates, undergraduates and members of the faculties will be placed in print if they are not of too great length.

Correspondents are requested to observe the unwritten law of the newspaper office—that they write upon ONE side of the paper ONLY.

No communications will be admitted to this column without the name of the writer being attached for PUBLICATION.

To the Editor, McGill Daily:
Sir,—Permit me through your columns to thank Mr. S. M. Baylis for his courteous and appreciative letter regarding my poem "In Memory of Lieut.-Col. John McCrae."

I was quite unaware when I published the verses with my initials only, that Mr. Baylis is in the habit of doing the same, and I offer him my sincere apologies.

I look forward with pleasure to reading his promised contribution, and assure him that I will sign myself in the future.

STELLA M. BAINBRIDGE.

To the Editor, McGill Daily:
Dear Sir,—May I be permitted, through your valuable columns, to express my appreciation to the Students' Council, for their efforts to provide social functions for the student body. In expressing this sentiment, I am voicing the opinion of a large number of our undergraduates, this contention being well borne out by the attendance at the last affair on Wednesday.

My purpose in bringing into print is to urge the Students' Council to continue to fill this long felt want of social functions, and I would respectfully suggest another informal dance, on the same lines as the one held on Wednesday last.

I understand that permission was granted to the Students' Council by the Committee on Social Functions for the holding of three Skating Parties and Dances, but I am sure that this body will not prevent the Students' Council from providing the members of the student body with good, clean amusement in a healthy environment, should the Students' Council apply for an extension of the privileges that have been accorded.

In conclusion I would respectfully request the Council to give this matter their very serious consideration.

Yours truly,
W. F. KEARNS.

RETICENCE MEANS CONSERVATION.

—T. J. C.

Can it be that McGill's power plant wishes to notify the community of such a splendid efficiency in operation that it can afford to blow-off to its neighbours? From a mechanical point of view this question would at once appear to be a paradox because there is actually no limit to the efficiency desired in such plants. And from the neighbours' point of view, there is just one attitude: efficiency or no efficiency, let there be peace! The matter stands as follows: A certain boiler in McGill's power plant persists in blowing-off during the hours of eleven and twelve every night. It is more than likely that this performance is repeated often during the night, although the complaints with reference to it specify this as the time when most annoying. The complaints are from residents on University and other near-by streets. In Wesleyan College, to those studying or trying to establish their place in the kingdom of sleep, it is the source of much outright speaking.

At such a time as this, when our Government has been compelled to issue such a serious edict as the closing down of industry to conserve fuel, it is more than a crank's whim to suggest that any such evident waste is not to be tolerated. The average duration of blowing-off has been ascertained to be around one minute and a half. To produce the amount of steam allowed to go to waste in this time under the conditions of this plant, around one hundred lbs. of coal would be needed on the basis of six pounds of coal to evaporate one pound of water. This is not much by itself, but should the performance occur frequently it would be an item worth watching.

It is just as easy for the uninitiated to talk in general terms about steam plant economy as it is difficult for the plant superintendent to keep down plant expenses. Yet those interested in such matters look to a Department of Applied Science to create and maintain a power plant of the most approved design and efficiency. Now the complaint herein referred to, is contrary to both approved design and efficiency. In the first place, it is in one respect a nuisance to the community in the matter of noise. Enough has been said with reference to the inefficiency involved.

Doubtless it is a matter of firing. Good firing, they tell us, cannot be had at the hands of labour now available. Brains don't shovel, and will not stand boiler room temperatures. Yet it is a fact that the best brains are after money. It is then reduced to a matter of wages. McGill's power plant is by no means alone in facing the ever-increasing dilemma of securing firemen. In fact, as a matter of leadership and industrial usefulness it should be the first to offer a solution to the problem. Possibly an increase in wages would be the means of getting more out of firemen in the way of economical firing. Economical firing means less fuel to be bought, and the money thus saved is enjoyed by the honest labourer. Industry is in need of such leader-

MANY PRESENT AT HISTORICAL CLUB MEETING

(CONCLUDED.)

In 1840 he went as Ambassador to London, where he received a great reception. Personally Guizot was highly honoured during his stay in England. But at the same time England joined in an alliance which seemed to menace France. Both Louis-Philippe and Guizot desired to maintain peace in Europe; the warlike Cabinet of Thiers was turned out of office, nominally as Minister of Foreign Affairs, but practically as Prime Minister.

Guizot remained in power for eight years—a long term of office compared with that of most of his predecessors. In the ten years from 1830 to 1840 there had been ten different Ministers.

Concerning Guizot's character "La grande encyclopédie" here says: "Arrived at the summit of his ambition, Guizot showed . . . a superb infatuation for himself, an invincible aversion for all change and all evolution, political or social, an absolute and almost systematic disregard of the needs of the time. His programme consisted simply in maintaining peace abroad and the order of things established in 1815; and at some time the charter of 1830 and the Social State on which it was based. It is from never having wished to depart from this policy that he rendered inevitable the Revolution of 1848. In 1842 Guizot's Government was sustained at the polls. But the tide was beginning to set in against him, and against Louis-Philippe. The workmen were agitating and Socialism was beginning to show its head. In vain did the opposition chief, Thiers, plead with the Government that a moderate measure of reform was the only hope of the dynasty. To make matters worse the heir to the throne, the Duke of Orleans, and the hope of the dynasty, a man who had gained some popularity on account of his liberal opinions, died and a very unpopular man the Duke de Nemours, was chosen to succeed as heir. This episode greatly reduced the chances for the survival of the dynasty of July. The opposition to the Government grew stronger, and the opponents of the Government even went to the length of carrying on a campaign by means of banquets. Even this was not enough to warn those in authority.

But finally storm became too strong, and Guizot was compelled to bow before it. On the 23rd of February, he handed the King his resignation. Louis-Philippe now saw clearly the trend of affairs. Thiers, Odilon Barrot were in turn called on to take the helm of State, and the King promised to make any concession demanded, but it was too late. At last Louis-Philippe threw up the sponge, abdicated in favour of Count de Paris, and fled to England at the age of 76, and after a reign of 18 years. One of the first acts of Guizot on coming to power in 1840 had been to place strong fortifications around the City of Paris. The Duke of Wellington wrote to Guizot, "Your fortifications of Paris have closed the era of wars, of invasion and rapid marching on Capitals, which Napoleon opened." "They have almost done for you what the ocean does for us. If the Sovereigns believe me, they will do as much. I know not whether wars will be thus rendered shorter or less murderous, but they will infallibly be less revolutionary. You have rendered, by this example, a great service to the security of nations and the order of Europe."

On the first of March Guizot joined his royal master in England, where he remained until the next year, when he reappeared in France, announcing his presence by two pamphlets entitled "Democracy and France," and "M. Guizot and his Friends." But he never again entered Parliament.

Guizot occupied himself now with writing, attending Synod meetings and meetings of the French Academy, of which he had been a member since 1836. He published a History of the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell and the re-establishment of the Stuarts, and also one on "Monk, or the fall of the Republic." A study of his friend "Sir Robert Peel" followed these. Synod meetings all found Guizot on the side of Orthodoxy. His conservatism in religion was just as inflexible as his conservatism in politics. Guizot consecrated a great deal of his time to the study of theology and morals, as for instance his: "Meditations on the Present State of the Christian Religion," and "Meditations and Moral Studies."

Guizot's "Memoires pour servir à l'histoire de mon temps," were completed in 1868, and are one of the best sources of French Political History in the 19th Century.

He still enjoyed considerable influence in the political world, though only indirectly. In 1861 he was opposed to the French intervention in Italy, and, surprising as coming from a Protestant, he declared himself as in favour of maintaining the temporal power of the Pope.

During the Franco-Prussian War Guizot wrote numerous letters to the Times on the situation. He implored England not to allow the dis-

ship. It can only be expected from the more ideal realm, the University community. It is indeed good that the safety-valve does blow-off sometimes; it directs our attention to the necessity of some very much needed reforms. Yet we earnestly hope that the reform will come very soon, and that the safety-valve becomes the essence of reticence.

SCISSORED SENTIMENT.

YALE: That the Yale freshman hockey team will have a game with the Harvard freshmen this winter is considered practically certain here today, following the announcement that the Elis have sent a challenge through Manager Harvey Cushing, for a game to be played at Cambridge on Feb. 15.

PRINCETON: It is expected that there will be an intermediate rowing regatta at Princeton University this spring, and there is also a possibility that there may be some races with other college crews. This opinion is based on the recent decision of the Board of Athletic Control to allow intercollegiate athletics, and it has greatly increased interest in crew affairs among the undergraduates.

SYRACUSE: Syracuse University defeated the University of Pennsylvania at basketball for the eighth consecutive time by the score of 27 to 24. Pennsylvania was much lighter than its opponents.

IOWA: Athletics at the State University of Iowa were given a boost recently when an all-athletic mixer was given by the board in control of athletics here. Over 625 invitations were sent out by the board to every man in the institution who had had previous athletic experience of any sort. About 450 attended the affair.

PENNSYLVANIA: Because of the great inroads that have been made upon the Pennsylvania State College undergraduate body by the war, it has been necessary to place out almost an entirely new basketball five here this year.

KANSAS: Outplaying her opponents in every department of the game, the University of Kansas basketball team won its third consecutive Missouri Valley Conference Basketball game from the Drake University with a 61 to 24 score.

MICHIGAN: Univ. of Michigan's first athletic contest with Ohio State University since 1912 resulted in a victory for the Buckeyes here in a Western Conference basketball game by a score of 37 to 7. At no time was the game in doubt, the Ohio men having a safe lead throughout the contest.

MINNESOTA: The University of Michigan met with its fourth consecutive defeat in the Western Conference basketball series, when the University of Minnesota quintet battered its way through the Wolverine defence for a 28 to 13 score. The game marked the resumption of athletic relations between the two Universities, after a lapse of seven years.

ILLINOIS: The co-eds of Illinois (Continued on Page 4.)

membership of France. But Guizot was now growing old. He was over eighty years of age, and practically forgotten by the rising generation, so that his advice did not have much effect on affairs. It was at this time that Guizot wrote his famous "History of France," completing only four volumes. Like Macaulay, he died before finishing his task.

Francis Guizot died at Val Richer on Oct. 12th, 1874.

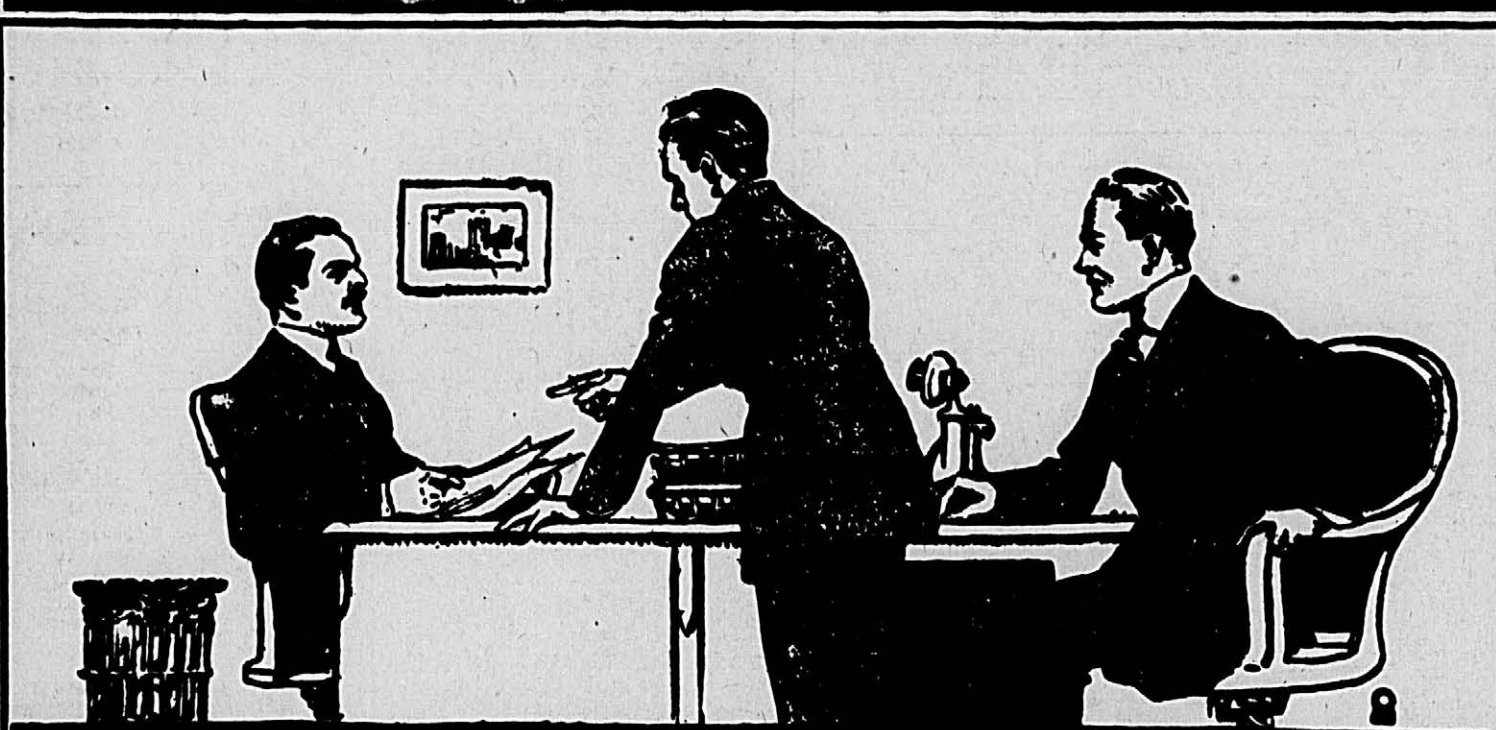
Guizot's idea of History, as contained in the Preface to his History of France, might be interesting:

"Every history is one vast, long drama, in which events are linked together according to defined laws, and in which the actors play parts not ready made and learnt by heart, parts depending in fact, not only upon the accidents of their birth, but also upon their own ideas and their own wills. There are in the history of peoples two sets of causes essentially different, and, at the same time, closely connected; the natural causes which are set over the general course of events, and the unrestricted causes which are accidental. Men do not make the whole of history; it has laws of higher origin; but in history men are unrestricted agents who produce for it its results and exercise over it an influence for which they are responsible."

Introduction to His History of France.

His opinion of Napoleon is interesting for its own sake, and also as throwing a sidelight on Guizot's own character:

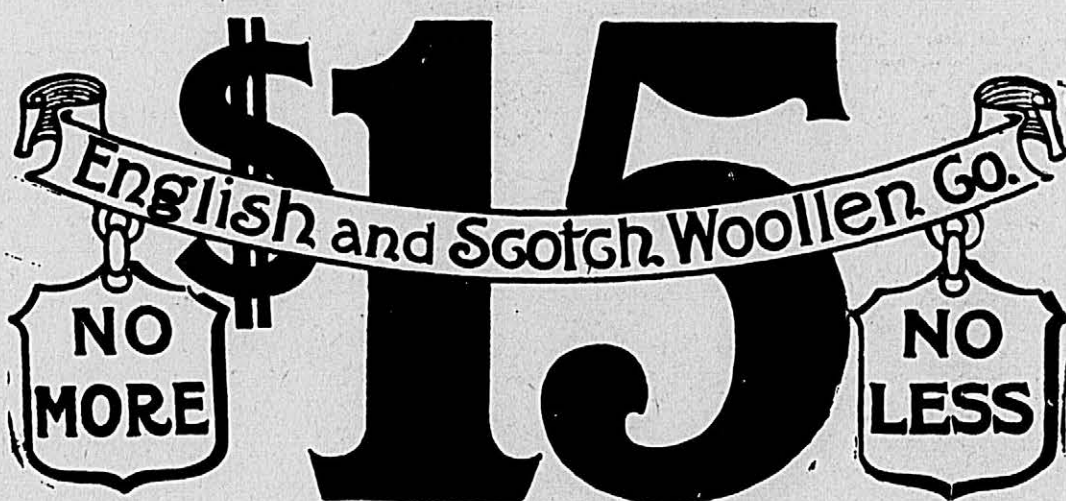
"Since I have taken any share in the Government of men," says Guizot in his memoirs, "I learned to do justice to the Emperor Napoleon, a genius of incomparable activity, and power, to be admired for his honour of disorder, his profound instincts of Government, and his energy, rapidity and success, as a reconstructor of the Social system; a genius, however, without bounds or restraint that would receive neither from God nor man any limit to his desires or will, and therefore remained revolutionary when opposing the revolution; of superior intelligence with regard to the general conditions of society, but with only an imperfect, or shall I say coarse? understanding of the moral wants of human nature, and at one time doing them justice with sublime good sense, at another misunderstanding and outraging them with impious haughtiness. His name will remain greater than his works, the most brilliant of which, his conquests, immediately and entirely disappeared with himself. While paying homage to his greatness, I am not sorry that my appreciation of him was only in his last days, or after his removal. Under the Empire, in my opinion, there was too much arrogance of power, and too much disdain of right or justice, too much revolution and too little liberty."



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1917

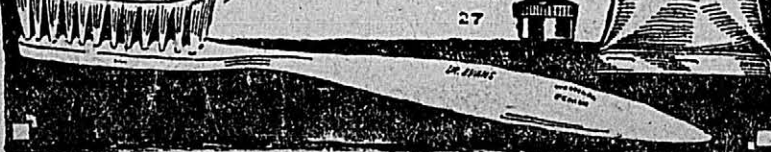
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NA-DRU-CO TOOTH PASTE

does more than merely make teeth white and beautiful—it keeps them sound and useful as well—ready to serve—but never to annoy. Thus it aids digestion and promotes good health and happiness.

25c. a tube—at your druggist's

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada
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JEST TALK

—By Jello

DEEP STUFF!

Theology Prof.: What occupation did the disciples follow?
Stude: They were fishermen. And it says here they were found in divers places, too.

SMALL HELPS.

Little bits of wisdom,
Many words of sham,
Often give a pass mark
On a poor exam.

THE TROUBLE.

"Yes," said the cynical old sea captain, "when I was shipwrecked in South America I came across a tribe of wild women. Absolutely wild. They had no tongues."
"Good gracious," exclaimed the listener, "how could they talk?"
"They couldn't," was the reply.
"That was what made them wild."

IN THE STREET CAR.

"Excuse me, boss, but yer on my foot."
"On the contrary, your's are on mine."
"Then they must be over yours and under the next feller's."

A WARNING.

Irate Father: I was standing behind this screen, and I saw you kiss my daughter, Edith. What are you going to do about it?
Gerald: I will overlook your spying this time, but don't let it occur again.

I LOVE THE LADIES.

I like to knock the ladies,
They always get so sore;
And when I see they feel that way,
I simply knock them more.

BECAUSE HE WAS OLDER.

First Passenger (on Boulevard car): "Oh, yes, I know this line very well. I've been riding on it all my life."
Second Passenger: "That so? You must have got on a little sooner than I did."

TOO MUCH RIVALRY.

"How is your wife making out with those onions she is raising in a flower pot?"
"They're drooping. Stirring the soil with a hairpin was all very well, but I don't think perfume from an atomizer is the sort of irrigation they need."

SCISSORED SENTIMENTS.

(Continued from Page 3.)

have adopted a uniform similar to that worn by the students in the aviation schools. The khaki-colored coats with their brass buttons, and the service cords on the hats present an especially military appearance.

DARTMOUTH: The eighth annual Winter Carnival at Dartmouth will be held on February 14th, 15th and 16th, and will include ski and snow-shoe dashes and obstacle races, a cross-country ski race, a ski-joring contest, and competitive ski-jumping. A large number of colleges and universities in the United States and Canada have been invited to attend.

KANSAS: The University of Kansas is building a war library of both fiction and non-fiction books. The first installment has been obtained, and contains books by such authors as Capt. Bainsfather, Ian Hay, and Lord Northcliffe.

GAMES CALLED OFF.

The inter-class hockey games scheduled for last night were called off owing to the fact that through some misunderstanding the Campus Rink was not cleaned off in preparation for the expected clash.

Medicine '21 and Medicine '22 were, according to schedule, to try conclusions at 8:00 p.m., while between 9 and 10 p.m., Arts '20 and Arts '21 were presumably destined to "heat up" one another in a right cordial manner.

It is as yet undecided when these games will be played off. However, it is most desirable that they be soon staged, as the season is already far advanced, and there are still a majority of games to be played.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

Medical banquet held at the Ritz-Carlton.

Dr. O'Neil, of the Stefansson Expedition, addresses Science Undergraduate Society.

Historical Club holds meeting.

Arts Undergraduate Society decide to have a dinner.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS LIMITED
OFFICIAL MCGILL JEWELLERY
STUDENTS are reminded that we regularly stock a wide variety of MCGILL EMBLEMS in many styles. Our Jewellery manufacturing department is always glad to submit for consideration, prices and designs for any new pieces which may be required.
Sketches and quotations can be furnished for special Personal plans.
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Horlick's Malted Milk
Safe Milk for Infants & Invalids
Quick Lunch! Home or Office.
Keep Horlick's Always on Hand
A Nutritious Diet for All Ages

ROOM AND BOARD.
House, thoroughly renovated, furnished with all new furniture, within 3 minutes of the University. Could accommodate about 8 students. Would make special price if house was filled within a certain time. Home cooking. Phone Westmount 2625 for further information.
ALL TEXT BOOKS AND SUPPLIES REQUIRED AT MCGILL can be had at Miss Poole's Bookstore 45 McGill College Avenue

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GAYETYORPHEUM
THIS WEEK
The Most Elaborate of Them all, "\$1,000,000 DOLLS,"
With the Famous Million Dollar Doll Chorus.
Ladies 10 Cent Matinee Daily.

IMPERIAL

TO-DAY and SATURDAY.

Jack Pickford

is offered another opportunity to display his exceptional talents in "The Spirit of '17"

A "Red-White-and-Blue" Story.

Grace Hoffman

will sing, "Ah! forse e' lui," from the Opera La Traviata, at 3 and 9 p.m., daily.

HOCKEY SKATES and SHOES.

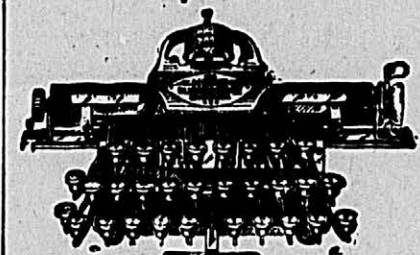
Our line of both Skates and Shoes for this particular sport was never so varied as to-day. Of course everything else the hockeyist needs.

Catalogue for the asking.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
369 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

Blick Typewriters. NEW HOME MODEL.

\$30.



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Lowest in Price—Highest in Quality. The Ideal Machine for the Professional Man—Student—and Business Man at Home. Does the work of a large machine.

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Everl A. Ross & Co.
(West India Trading Co.)
204 St. James St.—Montreal, Que.

R. J. Tooke Shirts, \$1.25
R. J. Tooke English Socks, 35c.

POPULAR PLAYS
PRINCES S
THIS WEEK—Starting Monday
Evening—8.15.
Real Popular Prices—15c. to 75c.
Ed. W. Rowland and Lorin J. Howard offer
"WHICH ONE SHALL I MARRY?"
The greatest question in every woman's life.
Extra Special Matinees: Tues, Thurs, and Sat.—25c-50c.

PRINCES S

3.15 TO-DAY 8.15
Princess Orchestra.
Pathe's Gazette.
Chlyo and Chlyo.
Weber and Ridor.
"Honour Thy Children."
Ernest Ball and Maud Lambert.
Eddie Carr and Company.
The Great Lester.
Nonette.
Hawthorne and Anthony.
James Dutton and Company.
Exit March.

PRICES: Matinees, First Balcony, 15c.; entire Orchestra, 25c. Nights: 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c. Box seats, \$1.00.
Every Matinee, 1,000 seats at 15c. 1,000 seats at 25c.

FRANCAIS

THIS WEEK
To-day, Tuesday and Wednesday—2 p.m., 7 p.m., 9 p.m.
Betty Hall and Dixie Four.
"Ashes of Hope."

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 2 p.m., 7 p.m., 9 p.m.
Dances D'Art.
"The Other Woman."
PRICES: Mats, 10-15c. Nights 10-15-25c.

LOEW'S

Vaudeville Theatre
Corner St. Catherine and Mansfield Streets
All-Star Bill.
"THE TRUTHFUL LIAR,"
Burke & Harris.
4 Other Acts.

NORMA TALMADGE
in
"GHOSTS OF YESTERDAY."
O. Henry Story.
Continuous Performance 1 to 11 p.m.
PRICES: Aft., 10-15; Night, 15-25; Sats., Suns., and holidays Night prices all day.

Semi-ready Tailoring

Mediaeval to Modern in Men's Dress

THE evolution of Clothes from the dawn of history to the efficiency tailoring of today is one series of radical changes. The earliest man adorned his hair with feathers and his back with skins. About 2500 B.C. the Egyptian dressed in a gown of linen. With the coming of horses, about 850 B.C., the gown became a divided skirt. The traders of the Mediterranean first introduced breeches into Britain.
Following the Roman Invasion comes the Norman Conquest, each influencing British dress.
The costumes of the Thirteenth Century were rich and simple, but the Fifteenth Century was an era of extravagance. It was then that gloves became known, and a tailor was first spoken of. The Sixteenth Century witnessed more gorgeously clad Englishmen, with the frills and ruffs of Spanish origin. These picturesque styles continued into the Seventeenth Century.
Today, men's dress might almost be termed a uniform, for all civilized countries wear pretty much the same mode of garment.
Mediaeval dress comes to us from the Bible, where we are told that the Lord made coats of skin and clothed Adam and Eve.
The trousered and the untrousled days were measured in the days of the Roman Invasion. Britons were forced to adopt the costume of the conquerors, but the colder British climate was unsuited to the classic tunic and mantle.
The Anglo-Saxon costume of 436 A.D. is still represented by the kilts of Highlanders.

Many fripperies were created in the time of King Edward II. Trousers, or tights in those days, were worn with one leg blue and one leg red.

The styles familiar in the tales of Robin Hood were in vogue during the time of King Edward V. It was then that vests began to be worn, or what has developed into a vest from the doublet worn under the surcoat.

Men were more extravagant than women in the Elizabethan Period. A close-fitting doublet with wide sleeves, ornamented, was worn by the man of this period.

The Cavalier Period, with broad brim hat, Vandyke collars, and knee breeches begins at the time of Charles I. The beau of that day must be slim, graceful and elegant.

Following the reign of the Stuarts the style became somewhat austere and ungraceful, but within a few decades the beautiful mode now known as the Colonial style was in vogue. A gentleman wore a wig tied with a black satin bow, full-skirted coat in flowered design, opened to show a dainty cravat, waistcoat embroidered, loose breeches beribboned at the knee, with stockings of silk and buckled shoes.

About the year 1865 what is now known as the business sack and the derby hat came into vogue.

Dungaree clothing had been made in England for years, chiefly for selling to sailors in what were familiarly known as "slop shops."

In America there was no established clothing industry until after the Civil War. The factories started to supply the Union troops with uniforms had to find some outlet, and were organized to make clothing. Naturally their first product was cheap and chopped out clothes, ill-fitting and ugly.

German workmen supplanted the native-born employees in these shops, and the sweatshop system was developed in the foreign quarters. One has but to read the names of the makers of American clothing to see that Germans now dominate the wholesale clothing industry in the United States.

Up to 1895 the ready-made clothing shop was a by-word. One could buy little but the cheapest tweeds and wry worsteds.

The originators of Semi-ready Tailoring conceived the idea that men would prefer to buy their clothes with the same ease with which they could buy shoes.

It would be necessary to make up the most expensive cloth, to tailor it as well as the expert journey-man tailor could do it; to make as many styles of suits as there were shoe styles, and to make up just as many shapes as there were physical types of men.

A few years of experimenting were necessary to evolve the idea. Not until a new factory was erected, and was equipped with a nucleus of trained young experts who had been taught from the beginning, did the Semi-ready system begin to attain that perfection which today makes it the accepted form of buying good clothes.

Today the merchant tailor has to argue that his product is nearly as good as Semi-ready tailoring.

Not alone for its efficiency and economy does a man prefer a Semi-ready suit or overcoat, but he buys it because he cannot get clothes so well-fitting and so finely tailored in any retail tailor shop.

The theory of the survival of the fittest is proven in the success of the Semi-ready system of tailoring in Canada.

The "price in the pocket" is Business Insurance for the buyer.

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